(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) (No. 1888.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1783.

LONDON, *November* 25.

LEVESON GOWER, first captain to lord Howe, is to command the next convoy to the West-Indies, which is to consist of seven ships of the line and three frigates.

Nov. 28. In the treaty of peace now carrying on between Great-Britain and other belligerent powers, the former has taken care to stipulate for a provision for the unfortunate loyalists and refugees; it is generally understood that a very large tract of land, bordering upon Canada, is to be ceded to these unfortunate people, who are to remain under the protection of the British nation; and to have guaranteed to them, both by congress and this country, such tracts of land as may be given to them. As soon as they are thus provided for, it is said that lord Shelburne intends to propose that they shall all remove from England, New-York, and other parts, to the country assigned to them; and that in order to enable them to plant and cultivate their lands, they shall receive annually, for five years, from Great-Britain, 60,000l. the amount of the present American pension list, which is then to cease and determine.

Canada and Nova-Scotia are also stated as part of the empire, to continue under the dominion of England; but whether any other or what part of America shall be permitted to remain under the protection of the parent state, is not known; but this much is certain, that the greatest difficulties in the way of peace, arise not from America, but from India. The allies find us sufficiently humbled in the west; but our power is still paramount in the east; it is the wish, as it is the interest of France to reduce it there; and having once effected her purpose on that head, she can have no objection to sheath the sword; to weaken, not to ruin the power of England, was the sole end that France could have in view on entering into a war; the end once answered, hostilities would cease of course.

It is said, that when the negociations between Great-Britain and France were first agitated, the court of Versailles proposed a cessation of arms till the last day of February, which was refused by the court of London; the minister assigning for the cause of refusal, that Great-Britain had already determined upon ways and means for raising the supplies to answer the current year, which must be laid before the representatives of the people previous to Christmas. This had a proper effect at Versailles, and a courier was immediately dispatched to London with a reply, that a determination for peace or war should certainly be immediately entered upon; in consequence of which the parliament was prorogued to the 5th of December.

A private letter from the Hague has the following article: "An express is just arrived here with dispatches from our ambassador at Paris, by which we are informed that a peace is near concluded on, which has given great pleasure to all people here: whatever the terms are is not known; but they appear to be pleasing to their high mightinesses; so that there is no doubt but the preliminaries are by this time settled by all the powers at war, as the affair was to be finally determined in a few days."

It is strongly reported, that an answer has been received from the French court, requiring nine days longer to consider the ultimatum of our court, and that the parliament will in consequence be again prorogued.

One of the great objects in dispute in the affair of peace, is said to be with respect to the limits of Nova-Scotia, which the French wish to have settled in such a manner as to take from our dominion the province of Mayne; from which province we principally procured timber for masts of shipping.

A private letter from Bourdeaux says, that the owners of privateers have received orders from Paris, to call in immediately their privateers, and that they do not commit any more hostilities on the English till further orders, which gives great joy to the people there, who conjecture that peace is nearly concluded on.

Nov. 29. An evening paper says, the royal commission constituting lord Howe first lord of the admiralty, is now preparing, and expected to pass the great seal, in the course of the week.

Six thousand troops are ordered to be immediately got ready to be sent to the West-Indies, by the first convoy that will sail.

Nov. 30. It is reported, that the earl of Shelburne, is to be made an English earl, and that his grace of Leinster is to be made an English duke.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 21.

We learn that the brig Delight, from this port, (late commanded by captain Samuel Johnson) which was carried into New-York, had been sent from thence to St Lucia, and that in the night, soon after her arrival, William Wignal, of this town (who belonged to the brig when she sailed from this port, and who went in her from New-York) persuaded two or three of the hands to join him in running off with the vessel; this they accomplished after securing the other people on board, and got safe with her into Guadaloupe, where they sold her for 400 johannesses.

We likewise learn by the post, that on Monday last, the sheriff of Newport county, with three others, went in pursuit of some British goods which they had intelligence of; and on searching a gentleman's house in Newport, they found to the amount of 2321. lawful money, per appraisal.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 22.

Last Sunday afternoon a packet-boat from Newport, bound for this place, having freight on board to a considerable amount, was taken near the north end of Prudence, by a refugee boat from New-York. Intelligence being received of this affair at Newport, captain Nicholas Webster, with 17 volunteeers, embarked on board a small sloop, and went in pursuit of the enemy, who next morning perceiving her approach, and finding it impossible to avoid her or gain the sound, defired the owner, Mr. Calioon, to resume the command; the packet (towing the armed boat) was accordingly conducted to the south-ferry at Narraganset, when the refugees, eight in number, got on shore, and attempted to escape; five of them were however soon taken, and the others were secured next day. Great merit is due to captain Webster and his crew, as well as to the people on board another small boat that put out from Newport, for the alacrity and expedition with which they pursued the refugee plunderers.

Thursday evening captain Daniel Aborn arrived here in 17 days from Grenada. He sailed in company with the ship Hero, captain Trefetheren, of Portsmouth, and parted with her on the 8th instant.

Captain Folger, in a brig from this port for Virginia, was lately captured by an enemy's cruiser, and retaken by the General Greene privateer, of Newport. The brig, in attempting to come into Rhode Island in a fog, was cast away at Point Judith on Wednesday last.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 8.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, March 4, 1783.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that last night major William Crane, Twigg, and six others, went to New-York with a whale boat, boarded and took possession of a 20 gun ship, being aground under the old battery, and likewise a sloop with 120 puncheons of government spirits, and 12 nine pounders and small sails belonging to the ship; they were so fortunate as not to be discovered until they had got without the reach of the enemy's cannon, and finally succeeded in conducting the sloop, with her cargo and other appurtenances, near the point, where we have been busily employed throughout the day in discharging her of the spirits, and using every means to lighten her. I am in hopes the sloop will be got off to night. They brought off 20 prisoners, with the captains of the ship and sloop. They were decoyed by being told that it was a boat belonging to the Chatham man of war, who came in search of some of their people; this stratagem was plausible, as it has been long the practice of the British to board small craft and press the hands; so that on this information they concealed themselves below deck, and rendered her an easy acquisition."

Extract of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) dated February 12, 1783.

"About the first of January a ship of 18 or 20 guns, from Martinique for Philadelphia, was lost on Cape Hatteras; the officers and some of the crew perished, and but a small part of the cargo was saved.

"A brig from Madeira, with wine and 3000 bushels of salt, bound to Charles-town, supposing it to be possessed by the English, was captured off the bar by a small privateer sloop.

"The brig James, Ritch, belonging to Boston, arrived some weeks ago at Beaufort, in this state, from St. Martin's, with salt; the ship ——, Coakly, from St. Croix, at the same place; a schooner, captain Cochran, arrived a few days ago at Wilmington from St. Thomas's.

"On the first instant a ship of 600 tons, from Jamaica for New-York, with 500 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c. was carried into Wilmington by her crew. Lord Montague and other officers were passengers on board.

"A brig and schooner are arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, from the Havanna.

"The inhabitants of St. Augustine are fitting out gallies and small privateers to annoy the trade of Georgia and South-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Charles-town (South Carolina) dated February 2, 1783.

"The only news we have at present is, that we have had several prizes since our entering the capital, and they prove of a very great value. We have had several arrivals from different ports, but I cannot at present be particular. We have this day had an account, that a large transport with 150 invalids, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having been out six weeks, appeared off our bar, greatly distressed, having sprung a leak and in great want of provisions; several of the officers are now here, and some privateers are gone to bring in the vessel. We have also had an arrival from the Havanna.

"Our assembly is now sitting, and every thing quiet. On Tuesday next we chuse our governor. It is said the confiscation act will be repealed; but should this event take place I dread the fatal consequences that will arise from it."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia of the 12*th instant.*

"Captain Barney arrived here this morning from France, he left l'Orient the 17th of January, under a British passport, and brought dispatches for congress. The enclosed is a copy of the provisional articles, signed by our ministers and Mr. Oswald on the 30th of November."

ARTICLES agreed upon between Richard Oswald, Esq; the commissioner, &c. &c. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, Esquires, four of the commissioners &c. to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which is not to be concluded until terms of peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

ART. 1. His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. (naming them) to be free and independent states; that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof, and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are, and shall be their boundaries, viz.

ART. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westermost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, thro' the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior, northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of the said Long Lake and the water communications between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude; south, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachiola or Catahouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which shall fall into the river St. Lawrence; comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

ART. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

ART. 5. It is agreed that the congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights, and properties, of persons resident in the lines in the possession of his Britannic majesty's arms, and who have not born arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmo-

lested, in their endeavours to obtain the restoration of such of their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail; and that congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights, and possessions, of each last mentioned persons shall be restored to them, they refunding to any person who may be now in possession the bonâ fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties, since the confiscation; and it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

ART. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions to be discontinued.

ART. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other: wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease, all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

ART. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States.

ART. 9. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30, 1782.

We have no certain intelligence by captain Barney later than the 25th of December; from the information under that date, there were some apprehensions that matters between the other powers would not be very soon concluded, but the hopes and expectations on the contrary were most prevalent. France had made some progress in her negociations, Spain and Holland but little.

The king of Sweden has given powers to his minister, at Versailles, to enter on a treaty of amity and commerce with the American minister.

*** *An eulogy on the death of major Edward Giles is received, it came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.*

February 24, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees for Charlotte-Hall school, intend to meet at the Cool springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract and agree with some person to build a school house sufficient to accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

2 Signed per order,
HENRY TUBMAN, register.

THIS is to notify, that the next assembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate sale of the house of the late Lloyd Dulany, Esq; at Annapolis; also a final settlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be satisfied in their just demands, at least as far as his property will admit.

3 3w

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Sarah Manbridge, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

And all persons having claims against the subscriber for dealings either on his own account, or of Charles Carroll, of Carrollon, Esq; are desired to make immediate application to

3 JOHN MEARA.

THERE is at the plantation of John Manning, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, she is about thirteen hands high, and appears to be branded on the off buttock with something like the letters *IB*. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

w3 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Shrewsbury parish, in Kent county, purpose preferring a petition to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to have a law passed to empower them to dispose of the glebe belonging to the said parish.

Signed per order of the vestry,
EBENEZER [illegible], register.

3 w3

THE subscribers give notice, that they intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, for an act to empower them to sell all the land whereof William Butler, deceased, died seized in Charles, formerly Berkley county, or so much thereof as may be purchased by him, or such part of the said land, as may raise money sufficient to satisfy a debt due on a mortgage of the said land made by the deceased, and after payment of the expences of the application, according to their respective claims.

3 w8

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceased,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next sitting, by the executors of Elie Vallette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, for a law to enable them to sell his real estate for the payment of his debts.

4

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

11

Office of Finance, November 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant;" which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

16X ROBERT MORRIS.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 10, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 2, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

6 WILLIAM LOGAN.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cecil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

3 Signed by order of the commissioners,
EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

2 3

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday the 23d day of April,

A GRAND PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old and upwards; four years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old nine stone twelve pounds, six years old ten stone twelve pounds, seven years old and aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 24th,

A PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, four years old or under; heats two miles each; three years old to carry a feather, and four years old seven stone; the winning horse the first day to be excluded from starting the second.

Any horse winning two clear heats shall be entitled to the purse. The horses to start each day at eleven o'clock. Three horses to start each day or no race.

Entrance for the first day three pounds, for the second thirty-five shillings.

The horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the Tuesday preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post.

Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

N. B. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths without leave from the clerk of the course.

2

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1783.

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thousand acres of fertile lands, beautifully situated on the river Nantiocke, generally known by the name of the Indian Lands (it having been granted to a tribe now extinct). It will be surveyed and laid off into convenient tarms, and proper persons will attend on the premises for several days before the sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to purchase. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days; another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years; bond and security will be required.

On the day of sale, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, will be sold, a number of valuable slaves; consisting of men, women, and children; late the property of Alexander Macmillan.

By order,

2 J. DORSEY, clk.

Annapolis, March 13, 1783.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant assortment of LADIES APPAREL, consisting of silk, satin and calico gowns, and other dresses; also petticoats, cloaks, aprons, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. being the effects of Mrs. Mansbridge, late of this city, deceased; which will be sold cheap, for ready money, at the request of the administrator, by

2 ELIZABETH OWEN,
residing at the free-school.

Mrs. Owen, having been used to the mantua-making business in London, can, if required, alter the dresses into what form ladies please.

February 26, 1783.

THE UPPER MARLBOROUGH RACES,

WILL commence on Thursday the first day of May next, when a PURSE of fifty guineas will be run for, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the best two in three four mile heats. An aged horse to carry nine stone, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, five years old seven stone three pounds, four years old seven stone, and three years old a feather.

On the day following a PURSE of twenty-five guineas, on the same terms as aforesaid, the winning horse the preceding day only excepted, the best two in three three mile heats.

The horses to be entered the day preceding each race with the clerk of the turf. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes, and the horses to start precisely at half after two o'clock each day. Subscribers to pay nine guinea entrance for the first and half a guinea for the second day; non subscribers double the sum.

3X

To be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; a chariot, sulkey, large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of houshold furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
3 CHARLES STEUART, } executors,
JAMES M'CULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session, will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the first day of April next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be surveyed and laid off in convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

8 By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceased, intend to make application to the next general assembly for an act to empower them to dispose of Mr. Anthony Stewart's estate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

5

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street*.